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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Labor Turnover in South Dakota's Industries

After his 65th birthday, Al opts for the retirement plan his company offers and retires. Mary drops out of the labor force after having a baby, choosing not to work outside the home. Bob's employer fires him. Brad graduates from college, leaves his part-time job and finds a full-time job in another area. Kim's job ends when the store she works in closes. Sue finds an opportunity for career advancement and takes a job offered by another employer.

All of the above are examples of labor market activities that occur every day. Such labor turnover is important to employers, because it impacts productivity and the investments that have been made on labor. When an employee leaves a job, the employer loses the investment that has been made in that worker--training costs, etc. These activities are also important to workers, because in most cases they provide job opportunities.

Labor turnover means different things to different people and is measured in different ways. Data collected on South Dakota employers with workers covered by Unemployment Insurance provides one indicator of labor turnover. This data source provides some idea of the number of workers who will leave their jobs (separations). A separation occurs when an employee who was reported by an employer in one quarter is not reported by the same employer the following quarter. Separation rates, then, are calculated by dividing the total number of employees in an industry who separate from their jobs by the total employment within that industry. The table on page 2 shows separation rates for the state's major industries in the third quarter (July through September) and the fourth quarter (October through December) of 1987.

Separation rates include all those who leave their jobs--whether it is employee-initiated or employer-initiated. Employee-initiated separations are usually voluntary on the part of the worker, and occur when employees leave their jobs for such reasons as retiring, returning to school, dropping out of the labor force, changing employers, or moving to a different area. The examples of Al, Mary, Brad and Sue would be employee-initiated separations. Some separations also occur because of employee deaths. Employer-initiated separations include workers who are fired, laid off, or whose jobs end because their work place closes. The scenarios of Bob and Kim are examples of employer-initiated separations.

As the table on page 2 shows, the average separation rate for employers in the private sector covered by Unemployment Insurance was 22.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987. In other words, 22.4 percent of all private industry employees covered by Unemployment Insurance in that quarter left their jobs.

This rate took quite a jump from the 3rd quarter level of 15.5 percent. As the table shows, those industries in which the biggest increases were noted were mining, construction, retail trade and services. This reflects the seasonality of these industries. Understandably, separations are higher in the weather-dependent construction industry in October through December than in July, August and September. Likewise, mining workers involved in the quarrying of sand, gravel and other materials used in construction projects, also separate from their jobs more in the fourth quarter. Separations are also higher in October, November and December in the tourism-related industries of retail trade and services.

As stated earlier, separations are costly for employers. Along with the worker, they lose the time and money they have invested on informal and/or formal training of that worker.

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Many times, they then have to reinvest in training a worker to replace that employee. Hiring expenses (such as advertising the position and time spent interviewing) are also costly for the employer. But, on the other hand, that replacement need means job opportunity for some.

Data on accessions (workers recently hired), when used in conjunction with separation data, provides some helpful information on that replacement need. Data on accessions is also collected on employers covered by Unemployment Insurance. An accession occurs when an employer reports an employee whom the employer has not previously reported. Accession rates, as shown in the table below, are calculated by dividing the number of accessions by the total number of employees.

Accessions include two groups of workers--newly hired employees, and employees who are rehired. New hires are those workers who are reported by an employer in a quarter but were not reported by that employer for the previous four quarters. A newly hired worker may be someone who has changed employers, or someone who is going to work for the first time. The majority of accessions are new hires.

Rehires are those workers who: 1) are reported by an employer in the current quarter; but 2) were not reported by that same employer in the last quarter; and 3) have been reported by that employer in at least one of the three quarters preceding the last quarter. One example of a rehire is a worker who is called back to work after a layoff. An employee in a seasonal business who returns to work after a customary non-working period (such as a construction worker) is another example of a rehire. A few rehires may also occur for other reasons. For example, a woman who has had a baby and returns to her job after a full three months of not being on the payroll of her employer, would be a rehire.

Employees are not included in separation rates or accession rates unless they earned at least $81 at the job from which they separated or to which they were hired. The $81 minimum earnings figure is based on a minimum wage paid for three days of full-time work (eight hours per day). Use of this criteria excludes workers who are hired for a one-time, special event job. Such jobs have little impact on the income of the worker or the expenditures of the employer, and do not have much of an effect on the economy.

The average accession rate for private employers in the state was 17.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987. While separations rose from the third quarter to the fourth quarter, accessions dropped. Here again, large changes in the seasonal construction and services industries impacted the overall rate. Much more hiring occurs in these industries during the third quarter summer months than in the fourth quarter, when employment has wound down after the summer.

Separation and Accession Rates
in South Dakota Private Industry
(Of Employers Covered by Unemployment Insurance)

	3rd Quarter 1987		4th Quarter 1987	
Industry	Separation Rate	Accession Rate	Separation Rate	Accession Rate
Agriculture	23.6	23.0	26.6	20.7
Mining	6.0	9.9	13.6	5.2
Construction	24.0	32.4	40.3	23.4
Manufacturing	12.8	18.4	18.5	18.2
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	13.0	14.4	13.7	14.0
Wholesale Trade	12.3	14.9	17.5	12.1
Retail Trade	18.9	21.6	26.0	20.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.3	9.4	11.1	9.3
Services	15.2	20.1	23.7	16.7
Total Private	**15.5**	**19.5**	**22.4**	**17.1**

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1988, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 261,300. This is an increase of 4,200 jobs (or 1.6 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

All private industries showed growth over year-ago employment levels. Expansion was fueled by the services, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade industries--with the addition of 1,300, 1,200, and 1,100 jobs respectively. Meanwhile, government employment shrank by 300 jobs.

Sectors posting employment growth in the services industry were: business; amusement/recreation; hospital and other health; and social and membership services. As our population ages, major priorities have been placed on health care and fitness, thus contributing to a continuing employment increase in the health field.

The job increase in wholesale trade was split equally between the durable and nondurable divisions. Retail trade recorded a 900 job increase over year-ago levels. The sectors showing job growth in retail trade were food stores, eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail establishments.

The transportation and public utilities, construction, mining, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries showed slight job increases over year-ago levels.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in July 1988 decreased 5,000 jobs (or -1.9 percent) over the month to an employment level of 261,300. Although nonfarm employment traditionally decreases from June to July, as it did again this year, 1988 still brought the highest July level ever recorded.

Normally, substantial decreases in state and local education from June to July pull nonfarm employment downward. Such was the case this year, with a 1,000 job increase in total private employment being overshadowed by a decrease of 5,900 jobs in state and local education. Public education employees such as cafeteria workers, school bus drivers, substitute teachers and work study students had big impacts on employment levels. These workers, who were still employed in early June, were dropped from payrolls by July--thus creating the over-the-month decline.

All the private industry groups either slightly increased their employment in July 1988, or remained at the same employment level. For the second month in a row, the construction industry--one of South Dakota's most seasonal industries--led all private industries in job growth over the month. This industry noted an addition of 400 jobs. Job growth was distributed evenly among all three construction sectors: building; highway and street; and special trade.

South Dakota's July labor force of 369,800 noted a drop of 9,400 people over the month, after hitting a record level of 379,200 in June. Total employment decreased 9,700 over the month, to a level of 356,200. Generally, farm employment increases between June and July, and often helps offset declines in nonfarm employment which are traditional of the same period. But this year, the drought which is being experienced by the South Dakota farm economy is causing farm employment to break the pattern of increase it normally follows in June and July.

Although nonfarm employment in July was down from June levels, that over-the-month decrease was less than the drop usually noted between June and July. Two common employment patterns were broken, then. Farm employment this year did not help compensate for a June to July drop in nonfarm employment as it usually does. But nonfarm employment did not note as large of a loss as usual for that period. If it had, the decline in total employment would have been greater.

There were 13,600 unemployed people in the state in July, up 300 from the June level. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in July, also up slightly from the June rate of 3.5 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1988 (1)				July 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,888,000	117,066,000	6,823,000	5.5 (3)	122,105,000	114,652,000	7,453,000	6.1 (3)
South Dakota	369,800	356,200	13,600	3.7	366,200	352,600	13,700	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	73,089	70,781	2,308	3.2	74,356	71,664	2,692	3.6
Rapid City MSA	42,023	40,509	1,514	3.6	41,109	39,661	1,448	3.5
Aurora	1,644	1,630	14	0.9	1,608	1,589	19	1.2
Beadle	9,631	9,336	295	3.1	9,771	9,409	362	3.7
Bennett	1,435	1,357	78	5.4	1,355	1,301	54	4.0
Bon Homme	3,526	3,456	70	2.0	3,642	3,589	53	1.5
Brookings	13,920	13,241	679	4.9	13,642	12,978	664	4.9
Brown	21,132	20,125	1,007	4.8	20,692	19,838	854	4.1
Brule	2,691	2,565	126	4.7	2,632	2,594	38	1.4
Buffalo	504	461	43	8.5	512	431	81	15.8
Butte	3,393	3,275	118	3.5	3,622	3,498	124	3.4
Campbell	1,232	1,195	37	3.0	1,184	1,161	23	1.9
Charles Mix	4,179	3,934	245	5.9	4,168	4,018	150	3.6
Clark	2,383	2,065	318	13.3	2,190	1,982	208	9.5
Clay	6,401	6,048	353	5.5	6,355	6,111	244	3.8
Codington	12,365	11,878	487	3.9	12,055	11,670	385	3.2
Corson	1,527	1,383	144	9.4	1,542	1,398	144	9.3
Custer	4,996	4,837	159	3.2	4,442	4,328	114	2.6
Davison	9,353	9,262	91	1.0	9,154	8,950	204	2.2
Day	3,371	3,284	87	2.6	3,537	3,378	159	4.5
Deuel	2,572	2,522	50	1.9	2,470	2,365	105	4.3
Dewey	2,046	1,867	179	8.7	2,144	1,840	304	14.2
Douglas	2,037	1,967	70	3.4	1,924	1,898	26	1.4
Edmunds	2,298	2,238	60	2.6	2,542	2,444	98	3.9
Fall River	4,179	4,018	161	3.9	4,078	4,005	73	1.8
Faulk	1,185	1,171	14	1.2	1,292	1,277	15	1.2
Grant	4,397	4,220	177	4.0	4,439	4,272	167	3.8
Gregory	2,571	2,486	85	3.3	2,510	2,429	81	3.2
Haakon	1,221	1,202	19	1.6	1,293	1,244	49	3.8
Hamlin	3,144	3,013	113	3.6	2,316	2,226	90	3.9
Hand	2,090	2,076	14	0.7	2,139	2,111	28	1.3
Hanson	1,562	1,498	64	4.1	1,539	1,501	38	2.5
Harding	824	818	6	0.7	887	864	23	2.6
Hughes	9,331	9,141	190	2.0	9,006	8,788	218	2.4
Hutchinson	4,608	4,534	74	1.6	4,455	4,372	83	1.9
Hyde	913	901	12	1.3	880	844	36	4.1
Jackson	1,880	1,824	56	3.0	1,924	1,855	69	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1988 (1)				July 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,242	1,230	12	1.0	1,212	1,193	19	1.6
Jones	851	839	12	1.4	777	766	11	1.4
Kingsbury	2,961	2,878	83	2.8	3,125	3,078	47	1.5
Lake	5,957	5,648	309	5.2	5,397	5,193	204	3.8
Lawrence	11,049	10,653	396	3.6	10,779	10,319	460	4.3
Lincoln	7,433	7,121	312	4.2	7,428	7,158	270	3.6
Lyman	1,707	1,639	68	4.0	1,581	1,521	60	3.8
McCook	3,048	2,937	111	3.6	2,989	2,931	58	1.9
McPherson	1,693	1,670	23	1.4	1,785	1,766	19	1.1
Marshall	2,422	2,387	35	1.4	2,370	2,299	71	3.0
Meade	9,649	9,292	357	3.7	9,483	9,115	368	3.9
Mellette	957	912	45	4.7	975	932	43	4.4
Miner	1,637	1,538	99	6.0	1,401	1,384	17	1.2
Minnehaha	73,089	70,781	2,308	3.2	74,356	71,664	2,692	3.6
Moody	3,551	3,407	144	4.1	3,591	3,289	302	8.4
Pennington	42,023	40,509	1,514	3.6	41,109	39,661	1,448	3.5
Perkins	2,622	2,581	41	1.6	2,575	2,517	58	2.3
Potter	1,620	1,529	91	5.6	1,624	1,594	30	1.8
Roberts	4,578	4,378	200	4.4	4,735	4,500	235	5.0
Sanborn	1,200	1,181	19	1.6	1,233	1,220	13	1.1
Shannon	2,353	1,883	470	20.0	2,285	1,855	430	18.8
Spink	3,807	3,755	52	1.4	3,959	3,886	73	1.8
Stanley	1,576	1,543	33	2.1	1,554	1,505	49	3.2
Sully	857	845	12	1.4	915	904	11	1.2
Todd	2,359	2,196	163	6.9	2,410	2,183	227	9.4
Tripp	3,505	3,375	130	3.7	3,350	3,266	84	2.5
Turner	4,368	4,263	105	2.4	4,404	4,282	122	2.8
Union	5,914	5,695	219	3.7	5,907	5,534	373	6.3
Walworth	3,020	2,925	95	3.1	3,233	3,100	133	4.1
Yankton	10,915	10,579	336	3.1	10,721	10,436	285	2.7
Ziebach	1,269	1,193	76	6.0	1,034	948	86	8.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

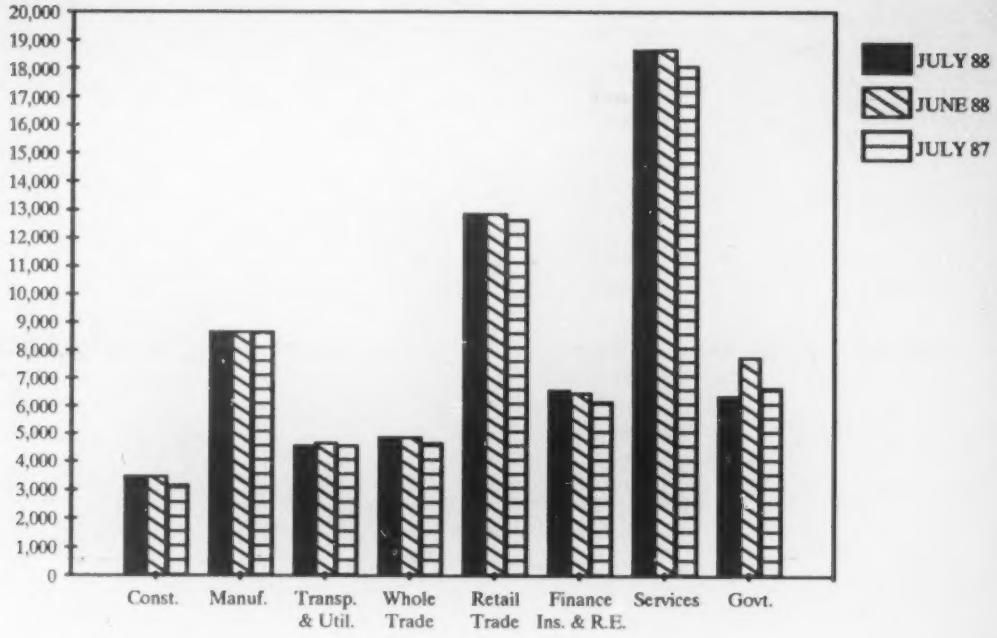
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	261,300	266,300	257,100	-1.9	1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	206,100	205,100	201,500	.5	2.3
MINING	2,700	2,600	2,600	3.8	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	12,000	11,600	11,800	3.4	1.7
MANUFACTURING	30,300	30,300	29,100	.0	4.1
Durable Goods	16,900	17,000	16,000	-.6	5.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,400	9,600	.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,300	13,000	.8	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,900	7,500	.0	5.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,500	12,200	.0	2.5
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8
Communication	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,700	69,500	68,600	.3	1.6
Wholesale Trade	16,900	17,100	16,700	-1.2	1.2
Durable Goods	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,500	9,200	-2.1	1.1
Retail Trade	52,800	52,400	51,900	.8	1.7
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,200	8,000	8,100	2.5	1.2
Food Stores	8,300	8,100	7,800	2.5	6.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,800	14,800	14,600	.0	1.4
Finance	9,400	9,300	9,000	1.1	4.4
Banking	4,600	4,500	4,600	2.2	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,300	4,000	2.3	10.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,500	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	64,000	63,900	62,700	.2	2.1
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	19,600	19,300	18,900	1.6	3.7
Personal and Business	8,300	8,200	7,900	1.2	5.1
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,000	23,600	.0	1.7
Hospitals	10,800	10,700	10,600	.9	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,300	13,000	.0	2.3
Educational Services	3,700	3,800	3,600	-2.6	2.8
Social Services	4,300	4,300	4,100	.0	4.9
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,700	8,700	1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	55,300	61,200	55,600	-9.6	-.5
Federal	10,500	10,800	11,100	-2.8	-5.4
State	15,600	16,100	15,700	-3.1	-.6
State Education	4,800	5,500	4,700	-12.7	2.1
Local	29,100	34,300	28,700	-15.2	1.4
Local Education	13,500	18,900	13,400	-28.6	.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

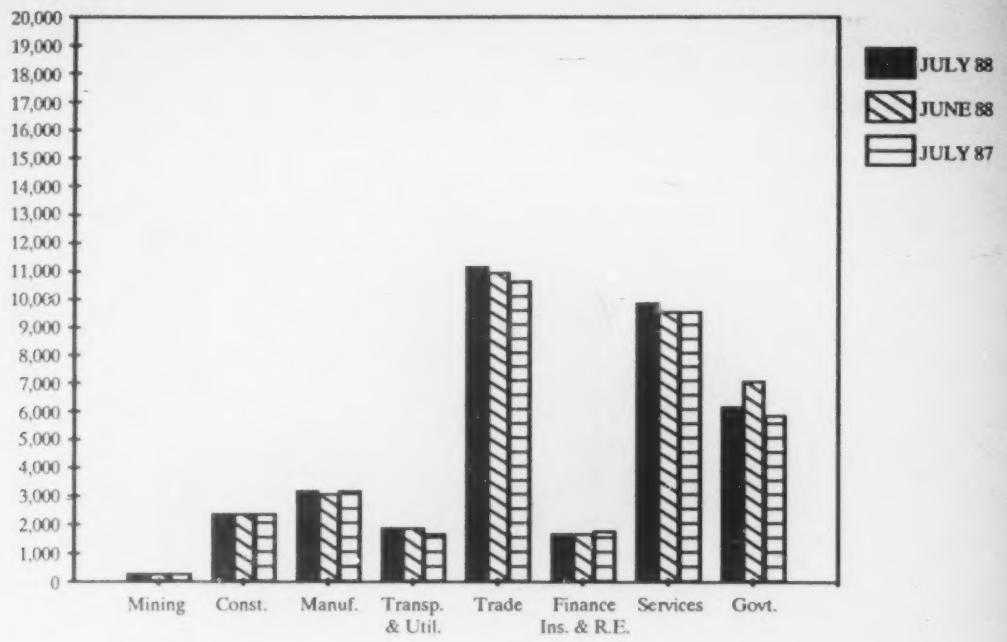


	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	66,600	67,700	65,000	-1.6	2.5
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,500	3,200	.0	9.4
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,700	8,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,700	4,600	-2.1	.0
TRADE	17,900	17,800	17,500	.6	2.3
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,700	.0	4.3
Retail Trade	12,900	12,900	12,700	.0	1.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,600	6,500	6,200	1.5	6.5
SERVICES	18,700	18,700	18,100	.0	3.3
GOVERNMENT	6,400	7,800	6,700	-17.9	-4.5

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,900	37,200	35,600	-.8	3.7
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,100	3,200	3.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
TRADE	11,200	11,000	10,700	1.8	4.7
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	10.5
Retail Trade	9,100	8,900	8,800	2.2	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,800	.0	-5.6
SERVICES	9,900	9,600	9,600	3.1	3.1
GOVERNMENT	6,200	7,100	5,900	-12.7	5.1

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Private	171,700	170,800	167,100	35.1	34.6	34.3
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	43.0	42.6	42.6
Construction	9,800	9,400	8,900	42.6	41.8	40.0
Manufacturing	23,100	23,200	22,400	41.0	42.2	41.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,400	10,400	10,000	39.8	39.0	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,200	61,000	60,100	33.5	32.5	33.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,900	10,700	10,500	37.5	35.8	35.0
Services	54,000	54,000	53,000	31.5	31.2	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Private	$252.37	$248.77	$244.22	$7.19	$7.19	$7.12
Mining	518.15	514.18	521.00	12.05	12.07	12.23
Construction	408.11	400.44	371.20	9.58	9.58	9.28
Manufacturing	324.72	334.22	323.83	7.92	7.92	7.86
Transportation & Public Utilities	409.54	397.41	395.22	10.29	10.19	10.16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	202.68	199.55	206.98	6.05	6.14	6.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	273.00	255.61	246.05	7.28	7.14	7.03
Services	205.38	201.55	191.70	6.52	6.46	6.39

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,600	6,700	6,600	43.7	45.1	41.6
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,400	2,500	38.7	37.4	40.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$354.84	$366.66	$317.82	$8.12	$8.13	$7.64
Rapid City MSA	305.73	299.20	292.66	7.90	8.00	7.28

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Sex, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Male	787	815	994
Female	1,026	863	1,255
Race, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
White	1,413	1,363	1,853
Nonwhite	400	315	396
Age, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Under 45	1,332	1,217	1,631
Over 45	481	461	618
[2]Industry, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Mining	17	7	17
Construction	112	117	239
Manufacturing	389	466	549
Transportation & Public Utilities	54	55	74
Trade	398	368	517
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	56	66
Services	636	498	663
Government	143	111	124
[2]Occupation, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Professional & Managerial	402	319	422
Clerical and Sales	439	397	534
Services	341	250	358
Processing	109	169	104
Machine Trade	56	50	88
Benchwork	155	163	206
Structural Work	168	183	331
Other	143	147	206
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
1-2 Weeks	467	339	497
3-4 Weeks	249	229	300
5-14 Weeks	687	564	953
15 Weeks & Over	410	546	499

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,409	1,564	2,039	-9.9	-30.9
B. Weeks Compensated	6,882	8,465	10,386	-18.7	-33.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$588,196	$725,101	$849,077	-18.9	-30.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,526,800	$40,504,400	$40,370,700	2.5	2.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,592	6,942	11,053	38.2	-13.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,975	7,826	5,869	-36.4	-15.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	6,433	8,094	7,432	-20.5	-13.4

	July 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$65,927

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	July 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	76	$17,632
J. Partial Employment	76	$ 6,004

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applicants for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated collars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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05/88
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SRI ACQUISITONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	118.5	118.0	113.8	0.4	4.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	137.7	136.6	130.6	0.8	5.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	134,019	133,387	127,037	0.5	5.5
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,489	1,454	1,594	2.4	-6.6
Prime Interest Rate[5]	9.29	9.00	8.25	0.29	1.04

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA